

**Figure 1**  
(PRIOR ART)

Figure 1A  
(PRIOR ART)

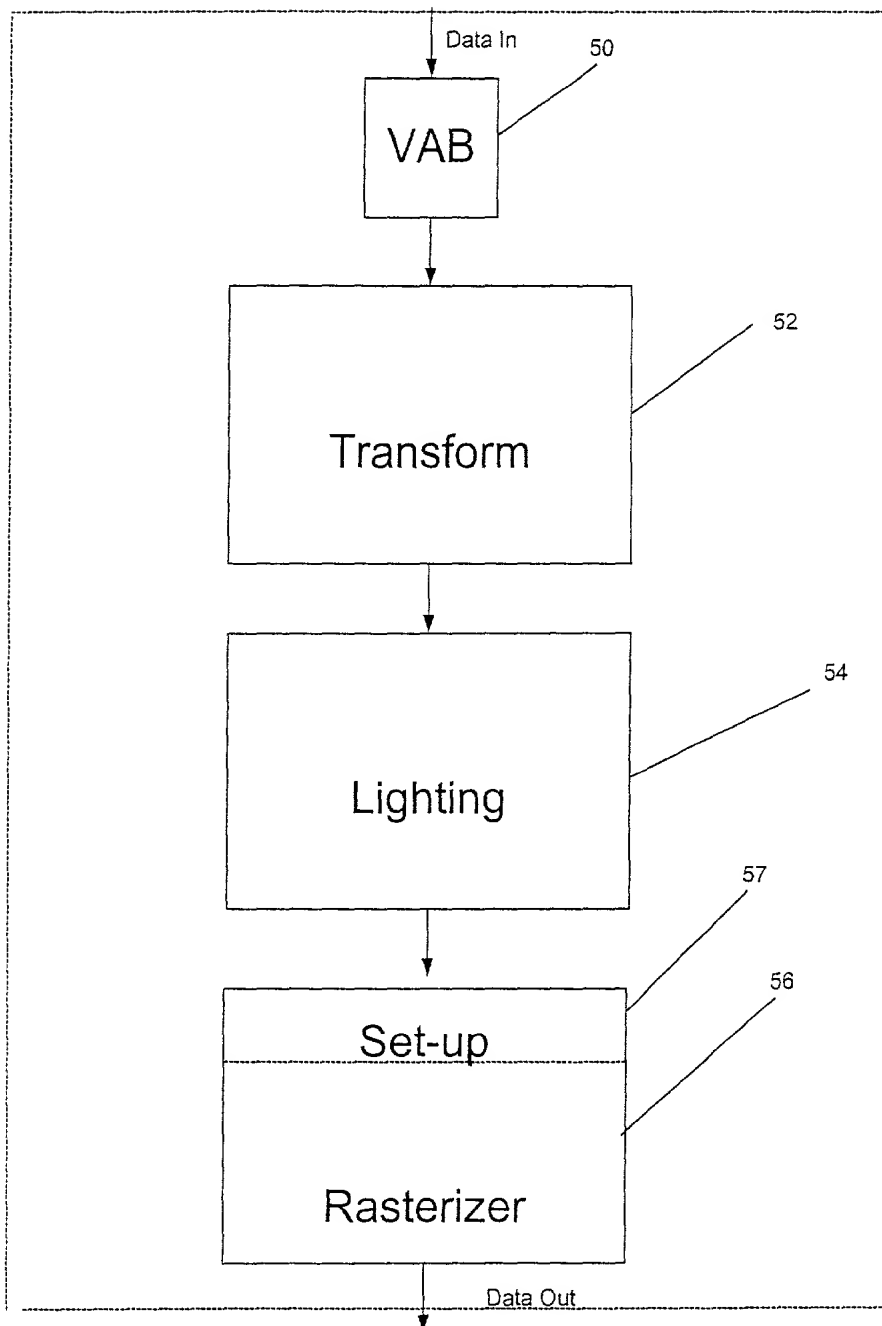


Figure 1B

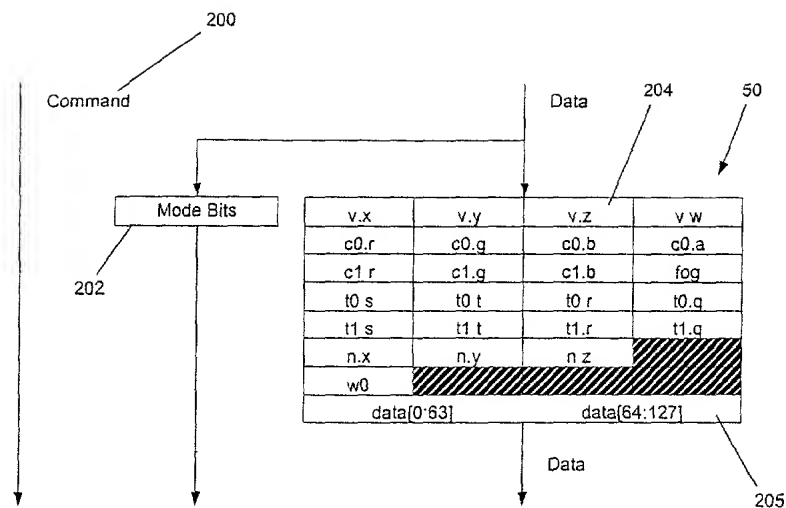


Figure 2

Command	Transform Stall	Lighting Stall	Description
FE2XF_CMD_NOP			No operation. Can be used as a spacer between commands
FE2XF_CMD_VERTEX	read	read	Vertex data.
FE2XF_CMD_PASSTHR			Passthrough. Transform and lighting pass the data through.
FE2XF_CMD_RDVAB			Read the VAB contents when context switching.
FE2XF_CMD_LDMODE			Load new mode bits.
FE2XF_CMD_LDXFCTX	write		Load transform context memory data
FE2XF_CMD_RDXFCTX	read		Read transform context memory data.
FE2XF_CMD_LDLTCTX		write	Load lighting context memory data.
FE2XF_CMD_RDLTCTX		read	Read lighting context memory data.
FE2XF_CMD_LDLTC0		write	Load lighting context0 memory data.
FE2XF_CMD_RDLTC0		read	Read lighting context0 memory data.
FE2XF_CMD_LDLTC1		write	Load lighting context1 memory data.
FE2XF_CMD_RDLTC1		read	Read lighting context1 memory data.
FE2XF_CMD_LDLTC2		write	Load lighting context2 memory data.
FE2XF_CMD_RDLTC2		read	Read lighting context2 memory data.
FE2XF_CMD_LDLTC3		write	Load lighting context3 memory data.
FE2XF_CMD_RDLTC3		read	Read lighting context3 memory data.
FE2XF_CMD_SYNC	read+write	read+write	Similar to NOP, but is not allowed to be processed in parallel

Figure 2A

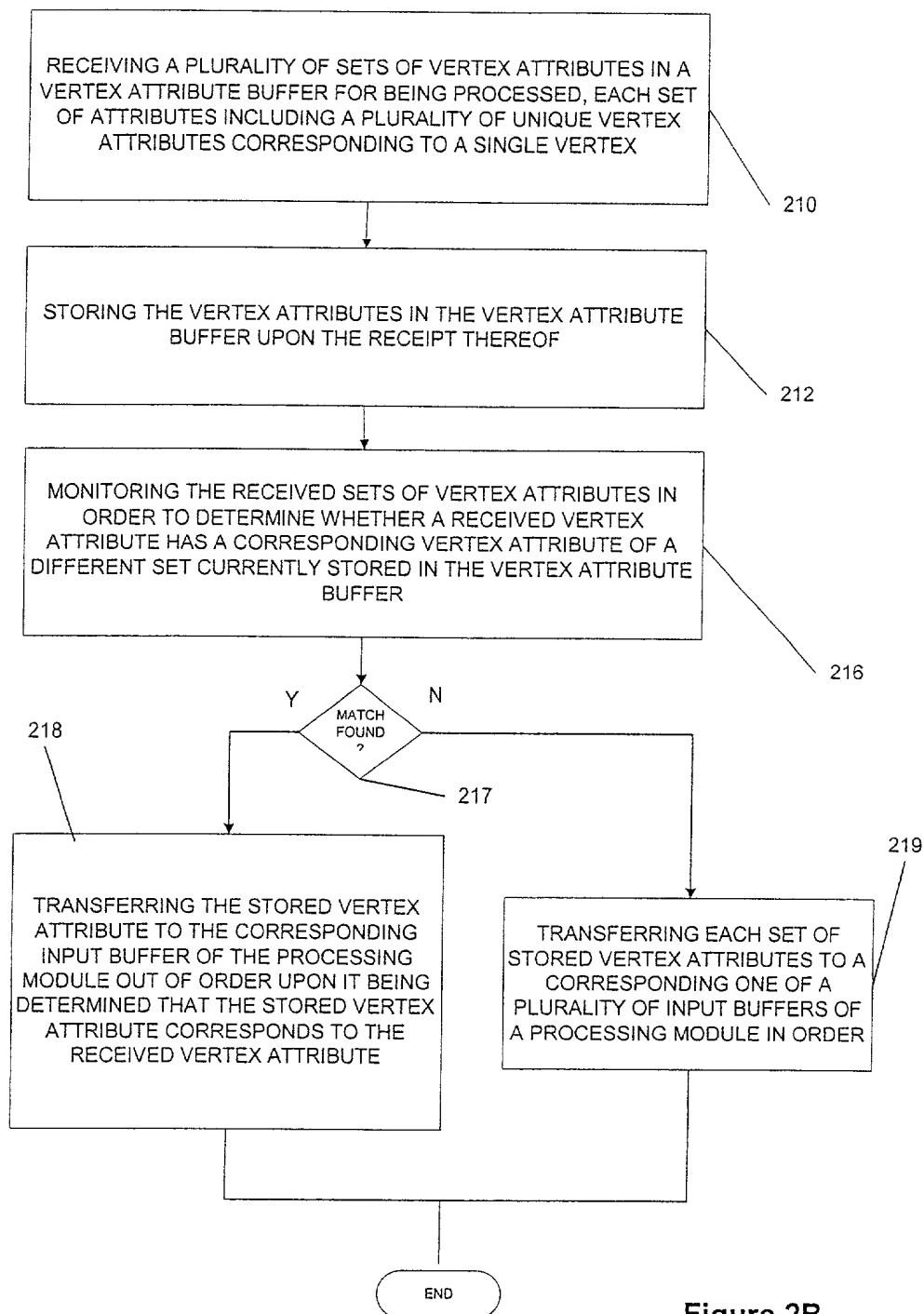


Figure 2B

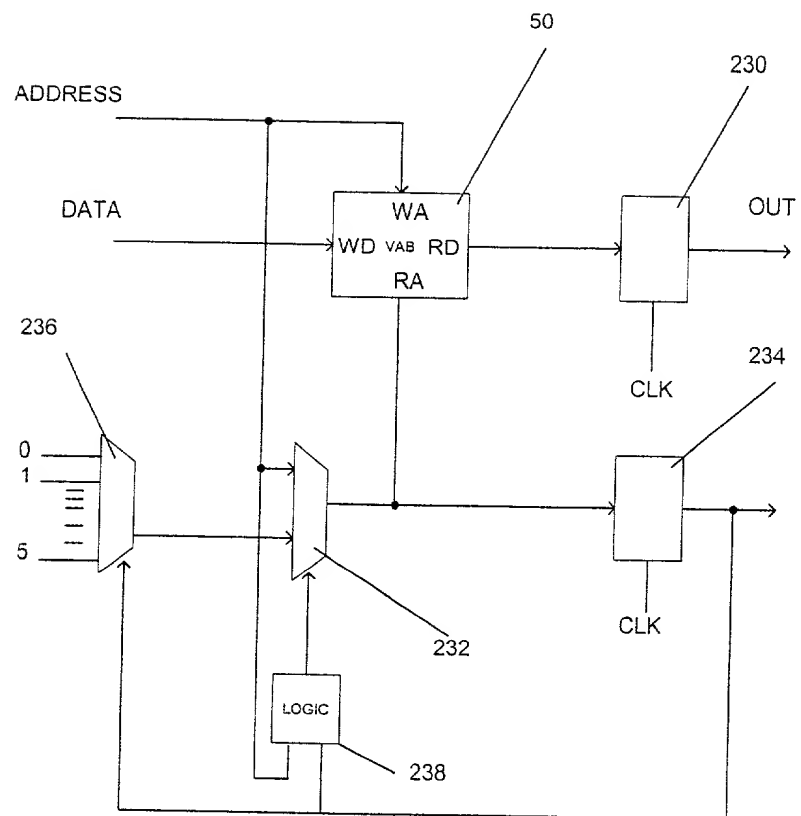


Figure 2C

Mode Bit	Bits	Description
T0	1	Texture 0 enable
TXF0	1	Texture 0 matrix transform enable
TDV0	1	Texture 0 w divide enable
T0S	3	Texture 0 texgen s control
T0T	3	Texture 0 texgen t control
T0U	3	Texture 0 texgen r control
T0Q	2	Texture 0 texgen q control
T1	1	Texture 1 enable
TXF1	1	Texture 1 matrix transform enable
TDV1	1	Texture 1 w divide enable
T1S	3	Texture 1 texgen s control
T1T	3	Texture 1 texgen t control
T1U	3	Texture 1 texgen r control
T1Q	2	Texture 1 texgen q control
ETY	1	Eye type infinite(0) or local(1)
LIT	1	Lighting enable
NRM	1	Normal normalize enable
FOG	1	Fog enable
LIS	16	Light status (8 lights by 2 bits each, 0: off, 1: infinite, 2: local, 3: spotlight)
FG	2	Foggen control (0: off, 1: radial, 2: plane)
LAT	1	Light attenuation control (0: invert, 1: no invert)
CII	1	Specular color input enable
CIO	1	Specular color output enable
CM	4	Color material control (1: emissive, 2: ambient, 4: diffuse, 8: specular)
PP	1	Point parameter enable
SKIN	1	Skinning enable
VPAS	1	Vertex pass enable

Figure 3

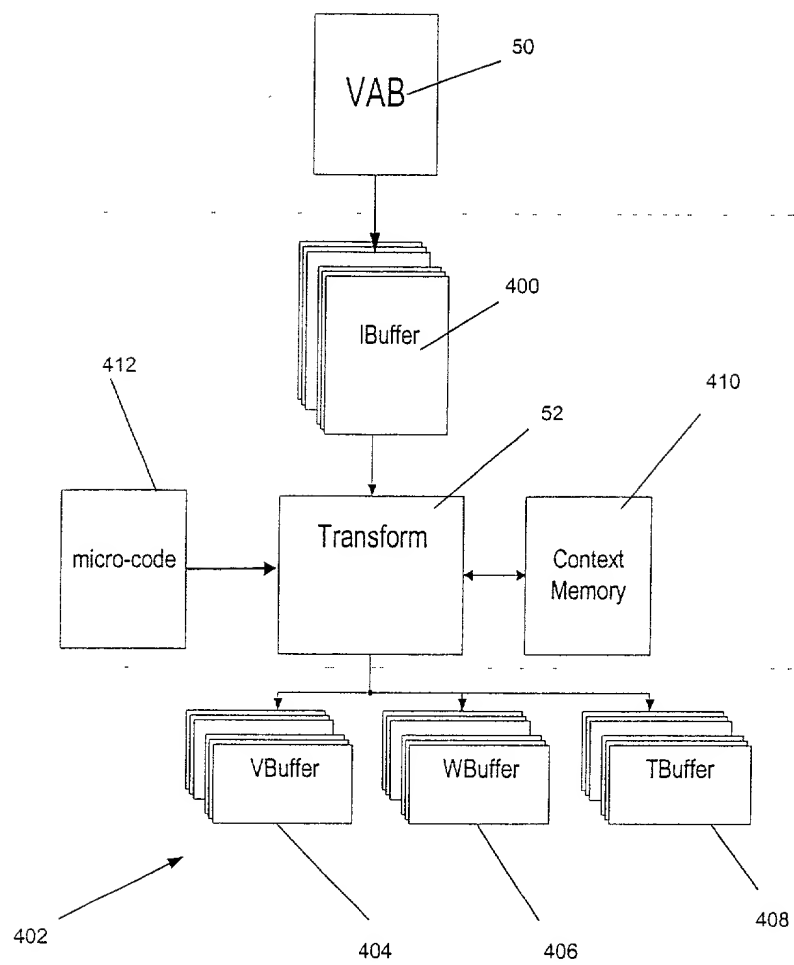


Figure 4



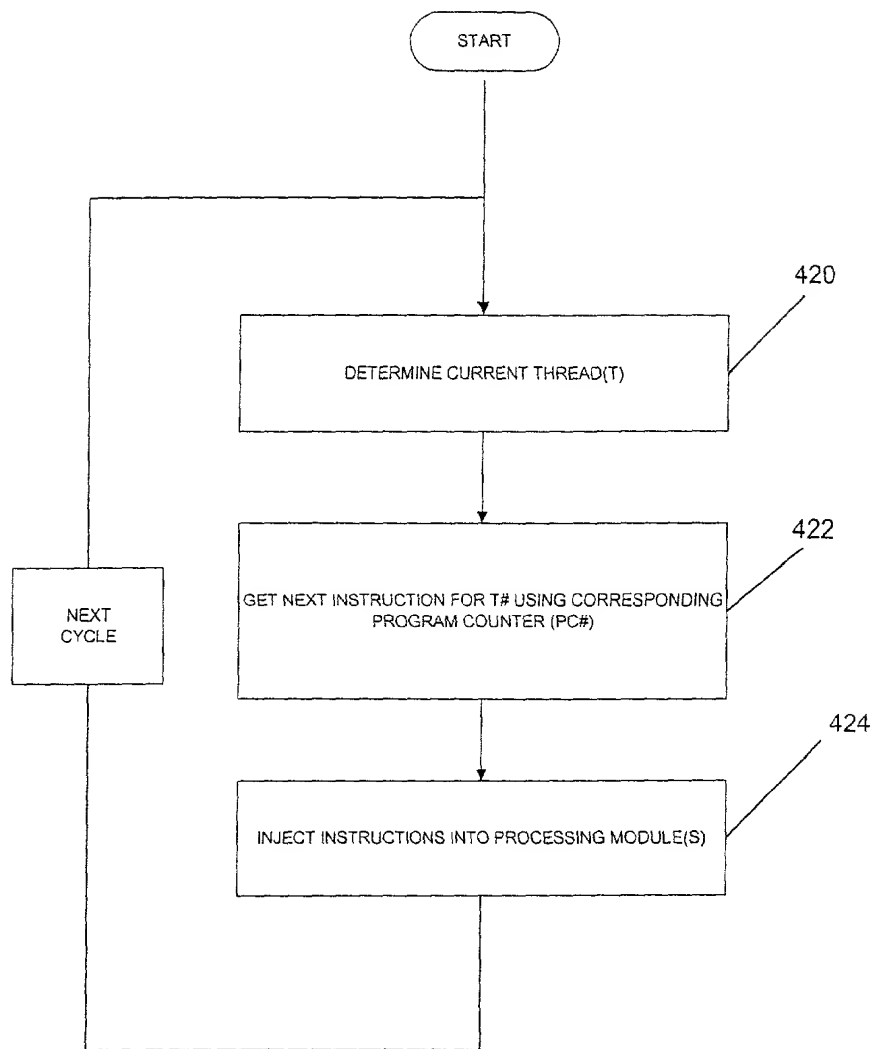


Figure 4A

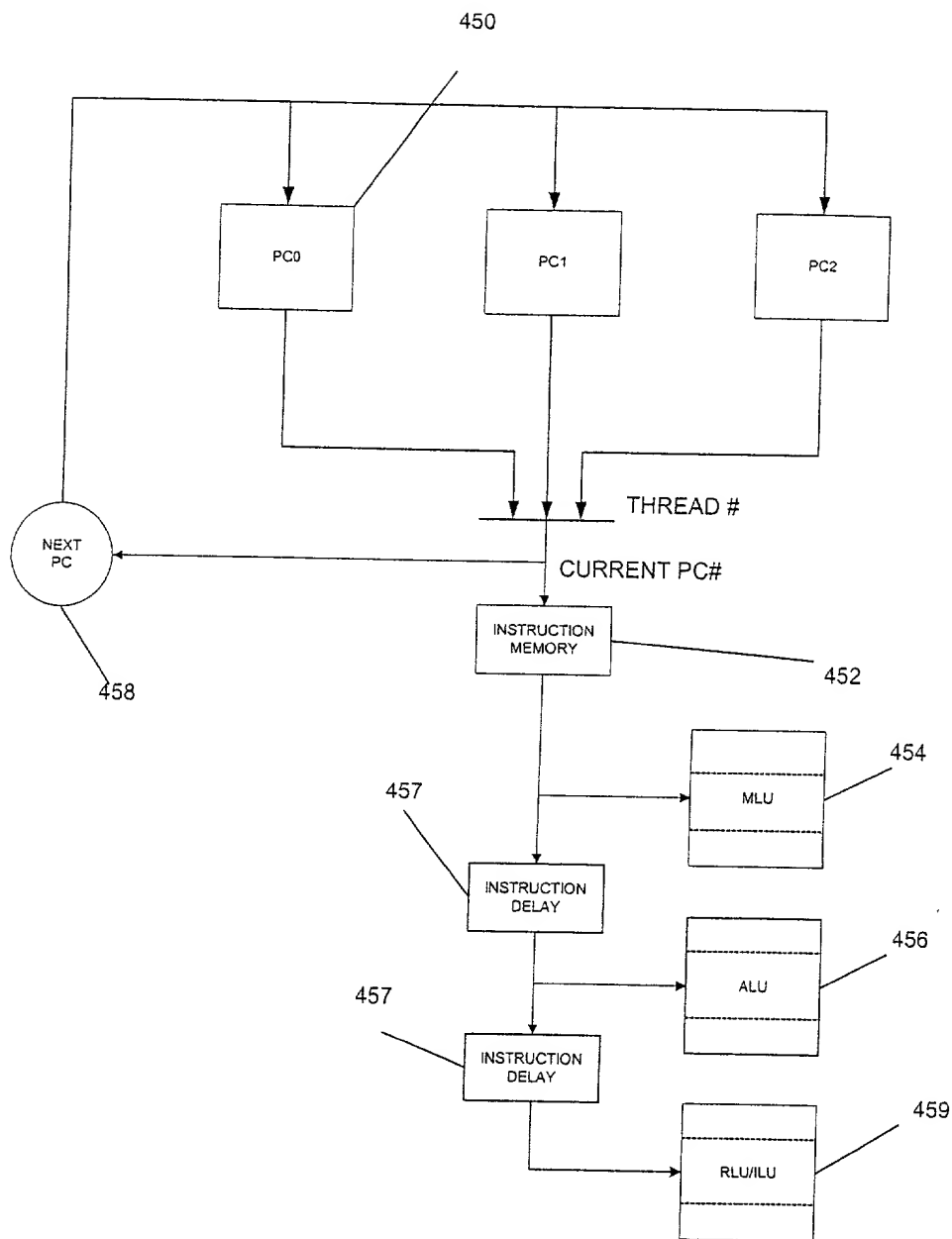


Figure 4B

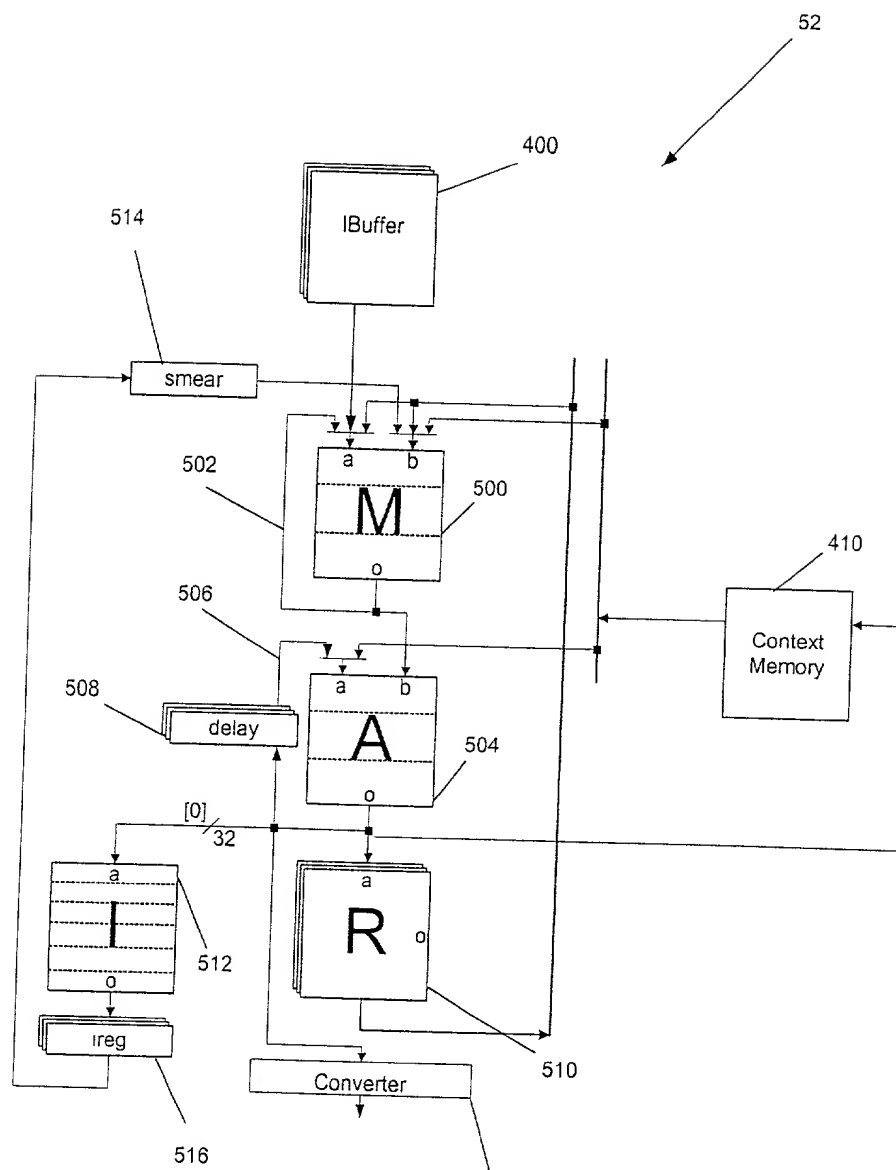


Figure 5

Figure 6

Figure 7

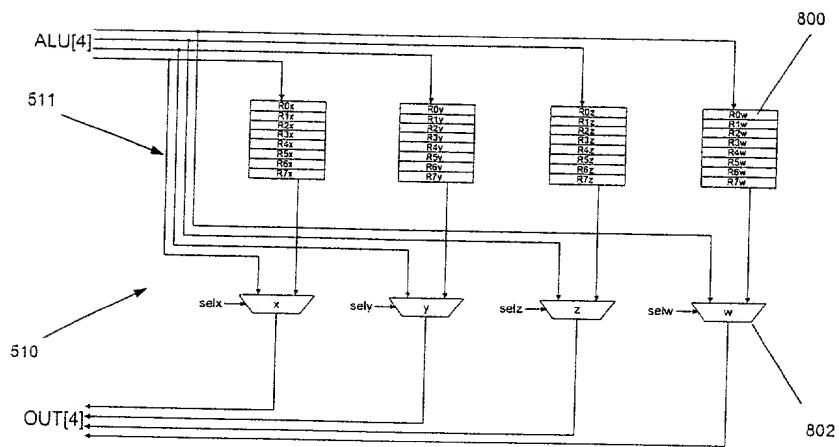


Figure 8

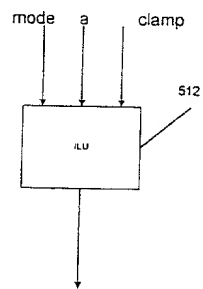


Figure 9

Address	Target	Action	Description
TPOS	TBUFFER	T[0] = ALU	Position
TT0	TBUFFER	T[3] = ALU	Texture0
TT1	TBUFFER	T[4] = ALU	Texture1
WEV	WBUFFER,VBUFFER	W[0] = ALU, V[0].y = ALU.w	Eye vector
WLV0	WBUFFER,VBUFFER	W[1] = ALU, V[1].y = ALU.w	Light0 direction vector
WLV1	WBUFFER,VBUFFER	W[2] = ALU, V[2].y = ALU.w	Light1 direction vector
WLV2	WBUFFER,VBUFFER	W[3] = ALU, V[3].y = ALU.w	Light2 direction vector
WLV3	WBUFFER,VBUFFER	W[4] = ALU, V[4].y = ALU.w	Light3 direction vector
WLV4	WBUFFER,VBUFFER	W[5] = ALU, V[5].y = ALU.w	Light4 direction vector
WLV5	WBUFFER,VBUFFER	W[6] = ALU, V[6].y = ALU.w	Light5 direction vector
WLV6	WBUFFER,VBUFFER	W[7] = ALU, V[7].y = ALU.w	Light6 direction vector
WLV7	WBUFFER,VBUFFER	W[8] = ALU, V[8].y = ALU.w	Light7 direction vector
WSL0	WBUFFER	W[9] = ALU	Spotlight0 cos
WSL1	WBUFFER	W[10] = ALU	Spotlight1 cos
WSL2	WBUFFER	W[11] = ALU	Spotlight2 cos
WSL3	WBUFFER	W[12] = ALU	Spotlight3 cos
WSL4	WBUFFER	W[13] = ALU	Spotlight4 cos
WSL5	WBUFFER	W[14] = ALU	Spotlight5 cos
WSL6	WBUFFER	W[15] = ALU	Spotlight6 cos
WSL7	WBUFFER	W[16] = ALU	Spotlight7 cos
VED	VBUFFER	V[0].x = 1.0, V[0].z = ALU.w	Eye radial distance vector
VLD0	VBUFFER	V[1].x = 1.0, V[1].z = ALU.w	Light0 distance vector
VLD1	VBUFFER	V[2].x = 1.0, V[2].z = ALU.w	Light1 distance vector
VLD2	VBUFFER	V[3].x = 1.0, V[3].z = ALU.w	Light2 distance vector
VLD3	VBUFFER	V[4].x = 1.0, V[4].z = ALU.w	Light3 distance vector
VLD4	VBUFFER	V[5].x = 1.0, V[5].z = ALU.w	Light4 distance vector
VLD5	VBUFFER	V[6].x = 1.0, V[6].z = ALU.w	Light5 distance vector
VLD6	VBUFFER	V[7].x = 1.0, V[7].z = ALU.w	Light6 distance vector
VLD7	VBUFFER	V[8].x = 1.0, V[8].z = ALU.w	Light7 distance vector
VC0	VBUFFER,TBUFFER	V[9] = ALU, T[1] = ALU	Diffuse color
VC1	VBUFFER,TBUFFER	V[10] = ALU, T[2] = ALU	Specular color
VNRM	VBUFFER	V[11] = ALU	Normal vector
VED2	VBUFFER	V[12] = ALU	Eye planar distance vector
TVW NOP			No valid output.

Figure 10

Microcode Field	Bits	Location	Delay	Description
oa	6	0: 5	2	Output buffer write address
rra	3	6: 8	0	RLU read address
rwm	4	9:12	2	RLU write mask
rwa	3	13:15	2	RLU write address
ilu	2	16:17	2	ILU operation
alu	4	18:21	1	ALU operation
ais	2	22:23	1	ALU sign control
aia	1	24	1	ALU input A mux
mlu	3	25:27	0	MLU operation
mib	2	28:29	0	MLU input B mux
mia	2	30:31	0	MLU input A mux
va	3	32:34	0	Input buffer read address
ce	1	35	0,2	Context memory read/write
ca	6	36:41	0,2	Context memory address
mr	2	42:43	0	MLU input vector rotate

Figure 11

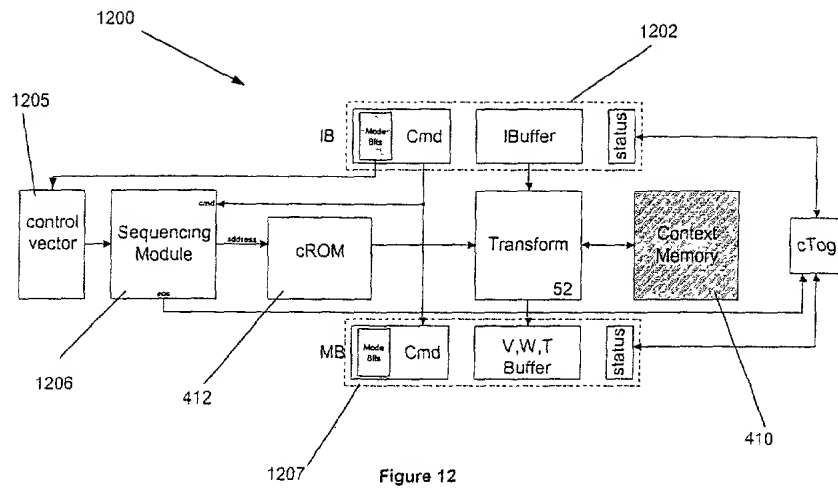
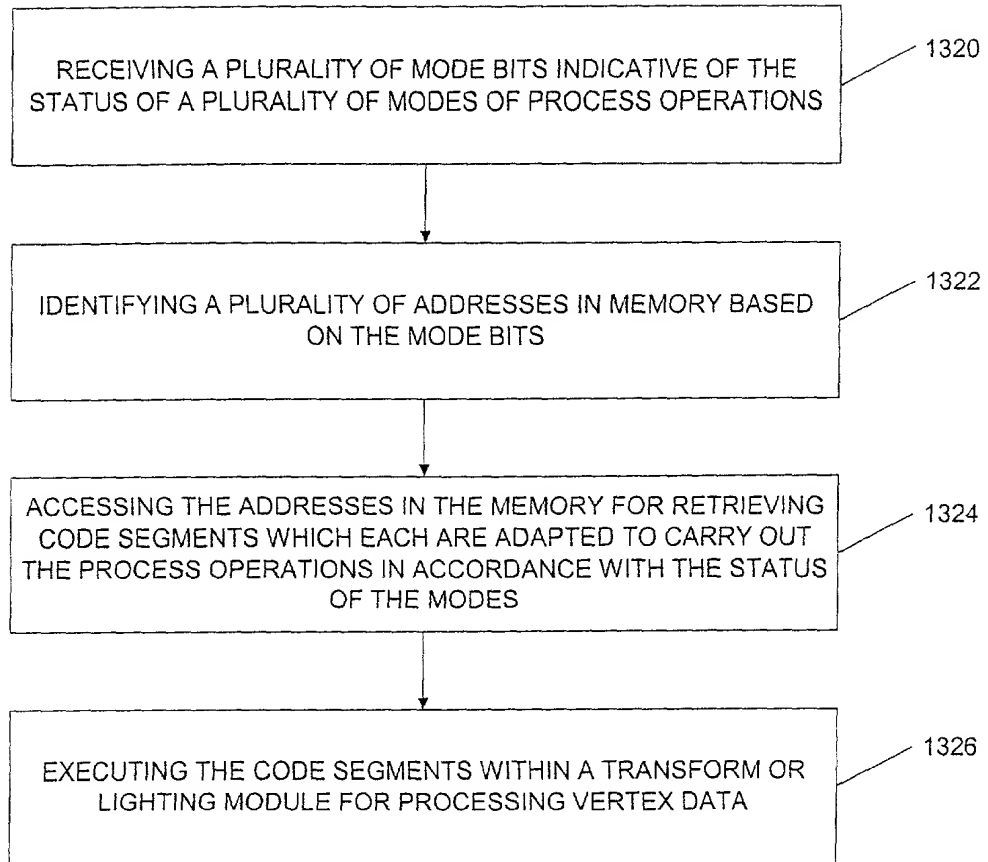


Figure 12





**Figure 13**

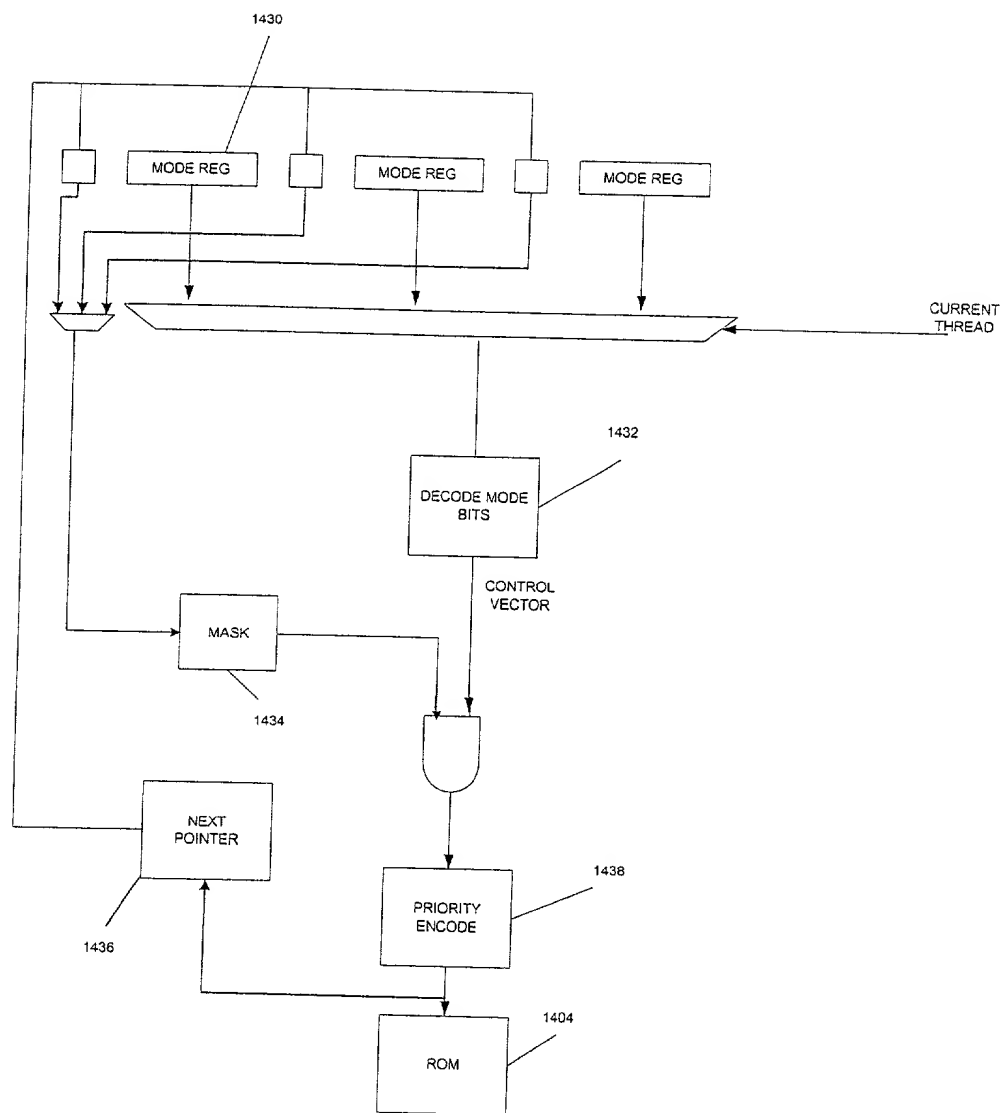


Figure 14

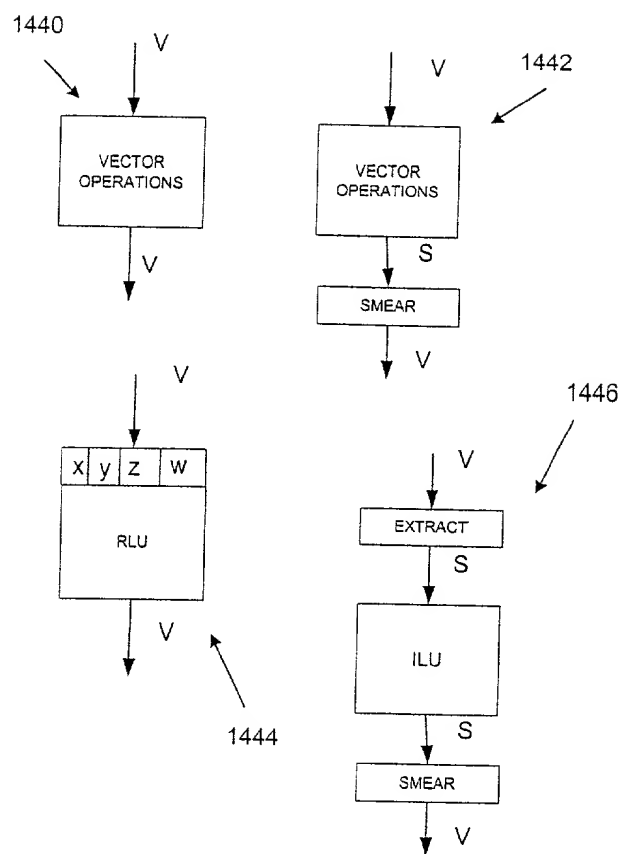
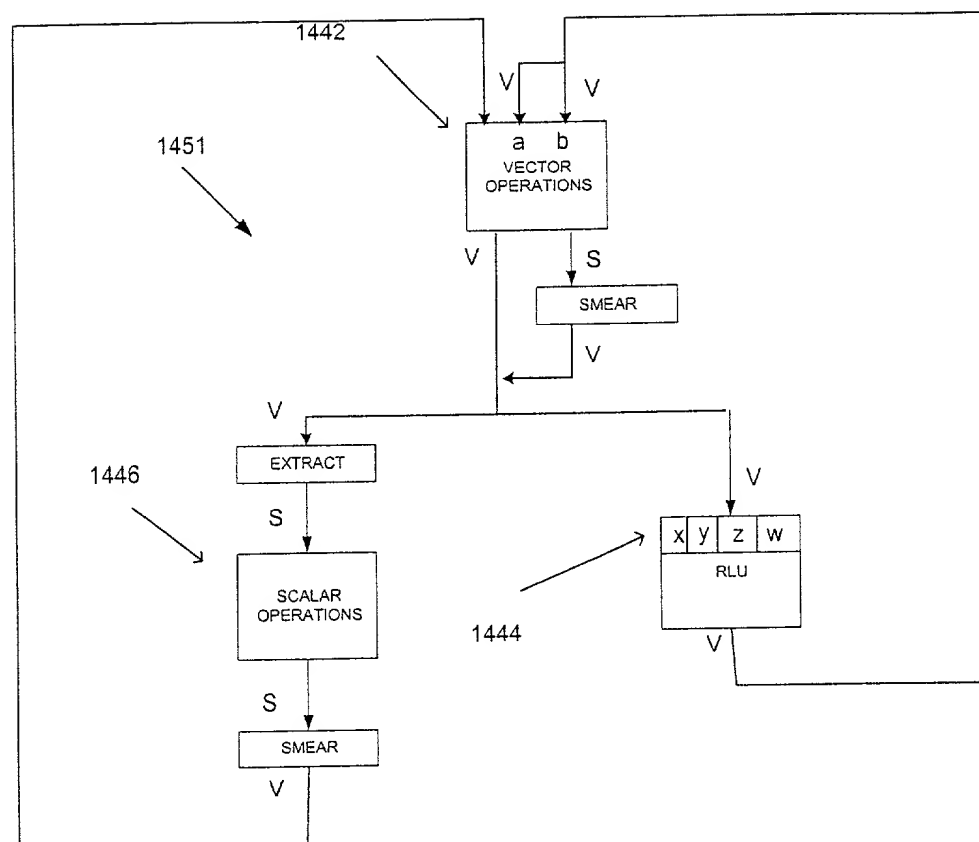


Figure 14A



**Figure 14B**

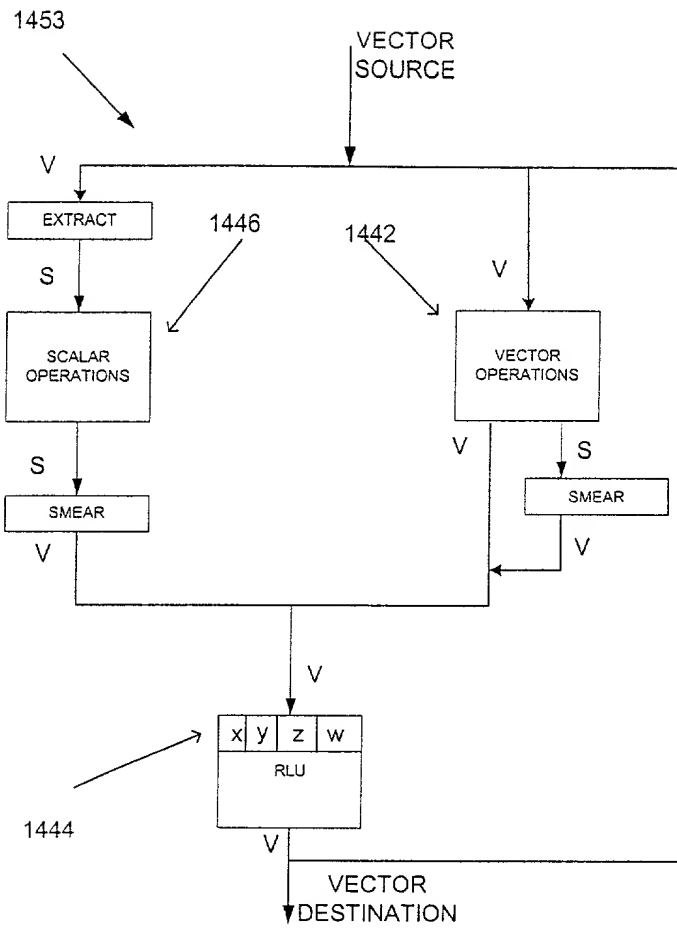


Figure 14C

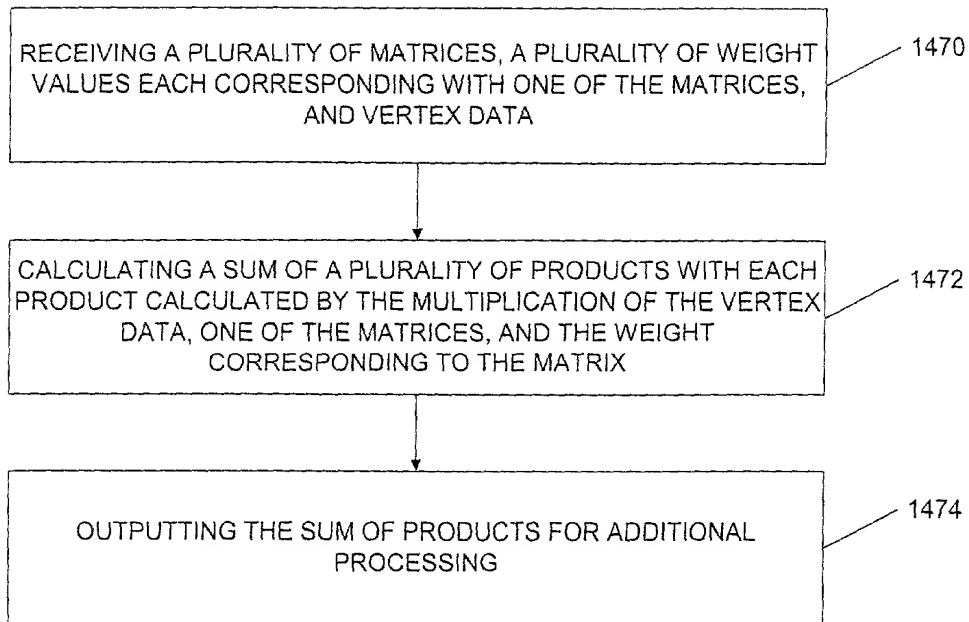


Figure 14D

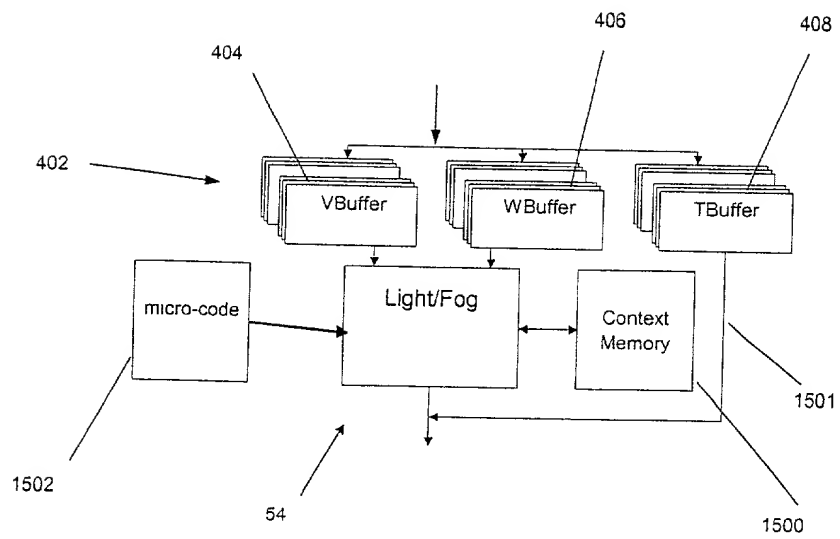


Figure 15

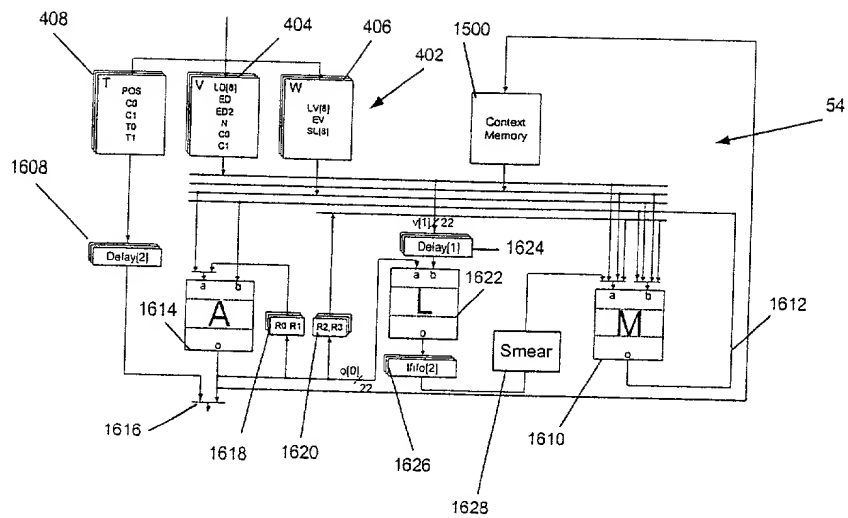


Figure 16

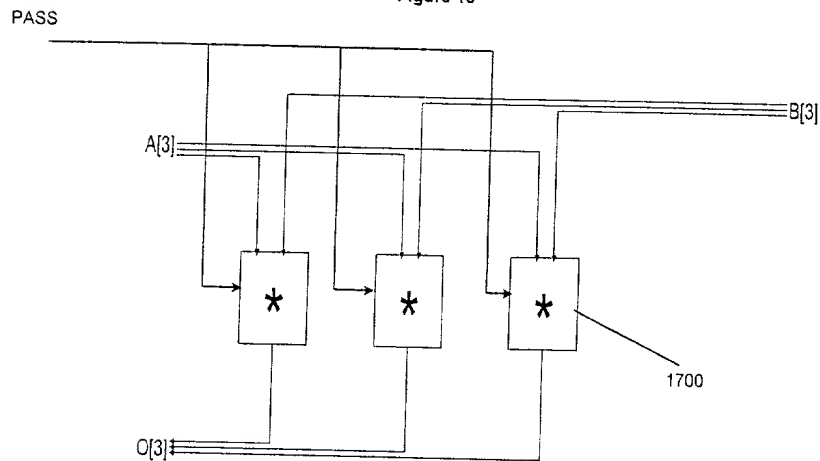


Figure 17



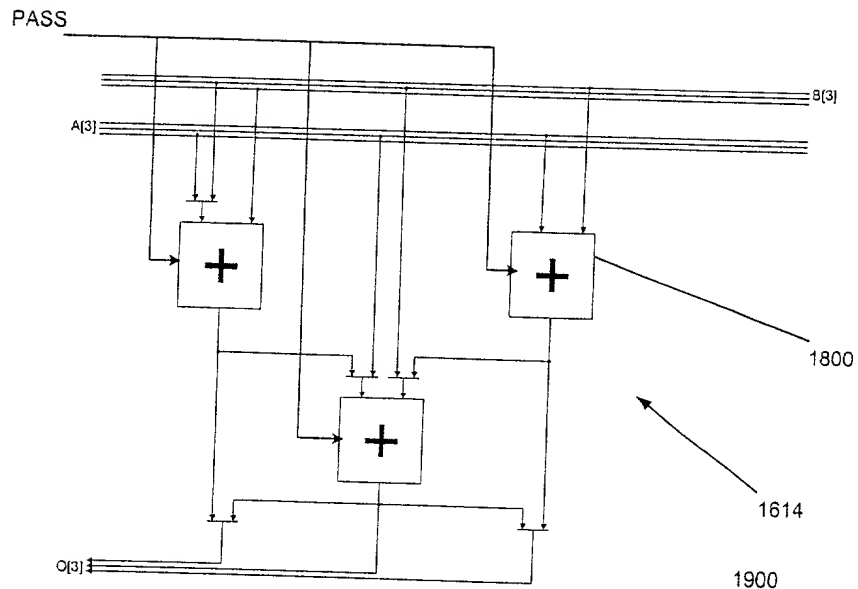


Figure 18

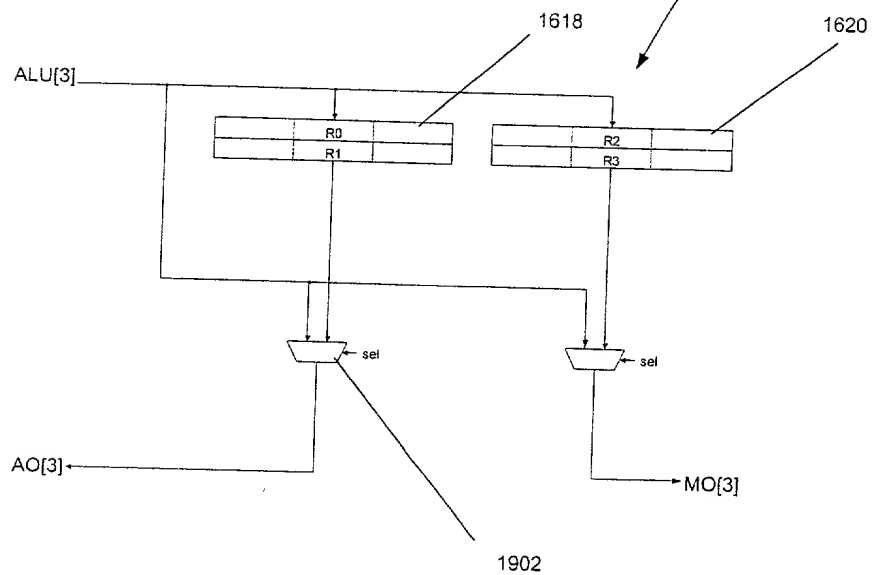


Figure 19

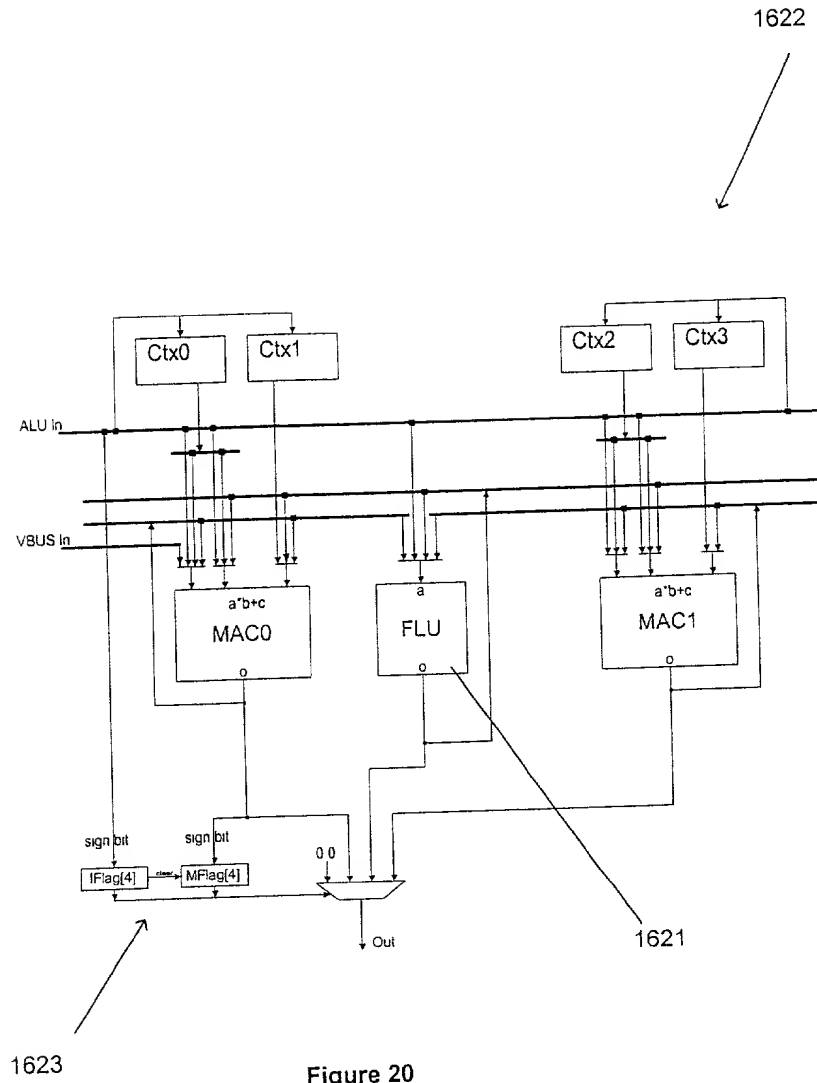


Figure 20

Name	Register	Description
Z	IFLAG	Clear flag. Sets IFLAG and MFLAG to 0.
C	IFLAG	Spotlight cone flag. Set if vertex is outside spotlight cone.
S	IFLAG	Specular2 flag. Set if specular contribution is negative.
D	IFLAG	Diffuse flag. Set if diffuse term is negative.
	MFLAG	
U	MFLAG	Spotlight cone attenuation flag. Set if spotlight cone attenuation contribution is negative.
T	MFLAG	Specular flag. Set if specular contribution is negative.
R	MFLAG	Range flag. Set if vertex is too far away from the light.

Figure 21

Microcode Field	Bits	Location	Delay	Description
oa	3	0-2	2	Output address
rwe	1	3	2	RLU write enable
rwa	2	4-5	2	RLU write address
R23	1	6	0	RLU(MLU) read address
R01	1	7	1	RLU(ALU) read address
aia	1	8	1	ALU input A mux
alu	2	9-10	1	ALU operation
mib	2	11-12	0	MLU input B mux
mia	2	13-14	0	MLU input A mux
mlu	2	15-16	0	MLU operation
mwa	5	17-21	0	MLU WBUFFER read address
awa	5	22-26	1	ALU WBUFFER read address
va	4	27-30	0	VBUFFER read address
os	2	31-32	2	LLU output address
frm	6	33-38	2	Flag register mask
mfe	1	39	2	MFLAG write enable
mfa	2	40-41	2	MFLAG write address
ife	1	42	2	IFLAG write enable
ifa	2	43-44	2	IFLAG write address
fia	2	45-46	2	FLU input A mux
flu	3	47-49	2	FLU operation
M1c	1	50	2	MAC1 input C mux
M1b	2	51-52	2	MAC1 input B mux
M1a	2	53-54	2	MAC1 input A mux
M0c	2	55-56	2	MAC0 input C mux
M0b	2	57-58	2	MAC0 input B mux
M0a	2	59-60	2	MAC0 input A mux
ce	3	61-63	0,2	Context memory read/write enable
ca	6	64-69	0,2	Context memory address
C3a	4	70-73	2	Context3 memory address
C2a	4	74-77	2	Context2 memory address
C1a	5	78-82	2	Context1 memory address
C0a	2	83-84	2	Context0 memory address

Figure 22

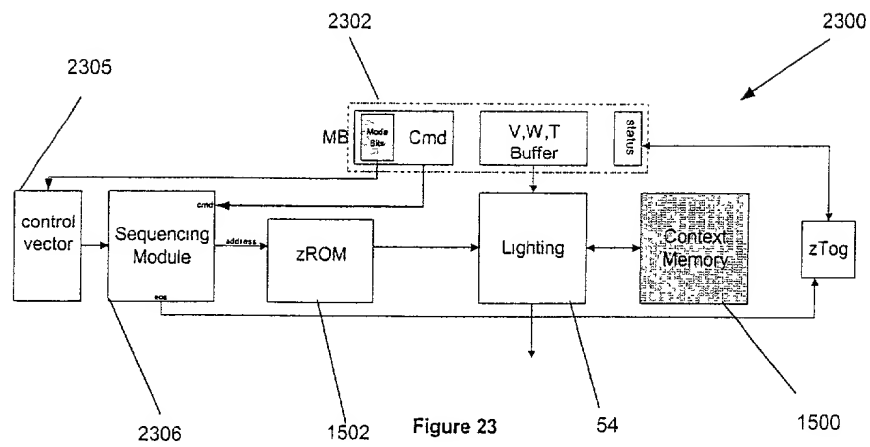


Figure 23

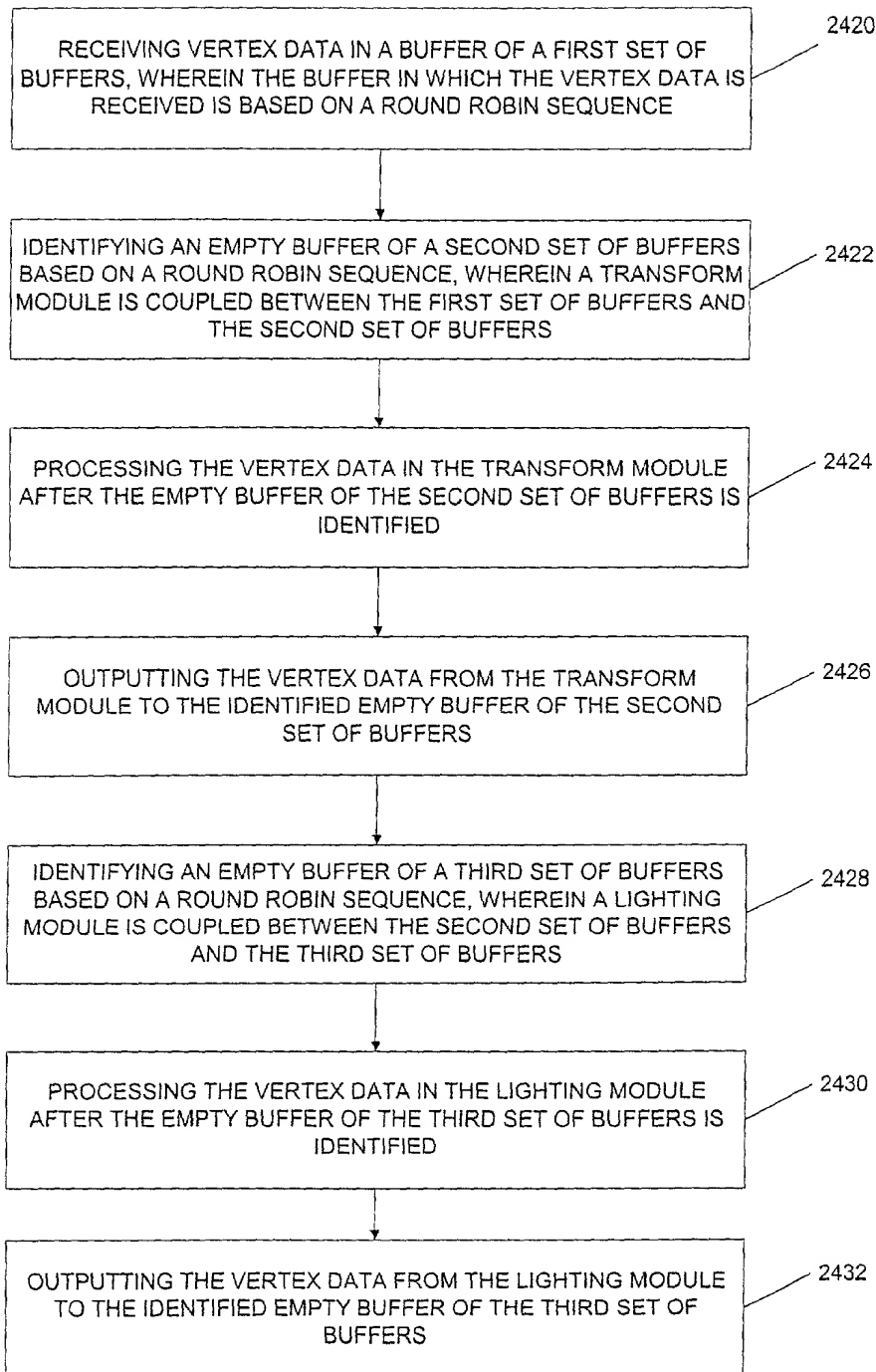


Figure 24

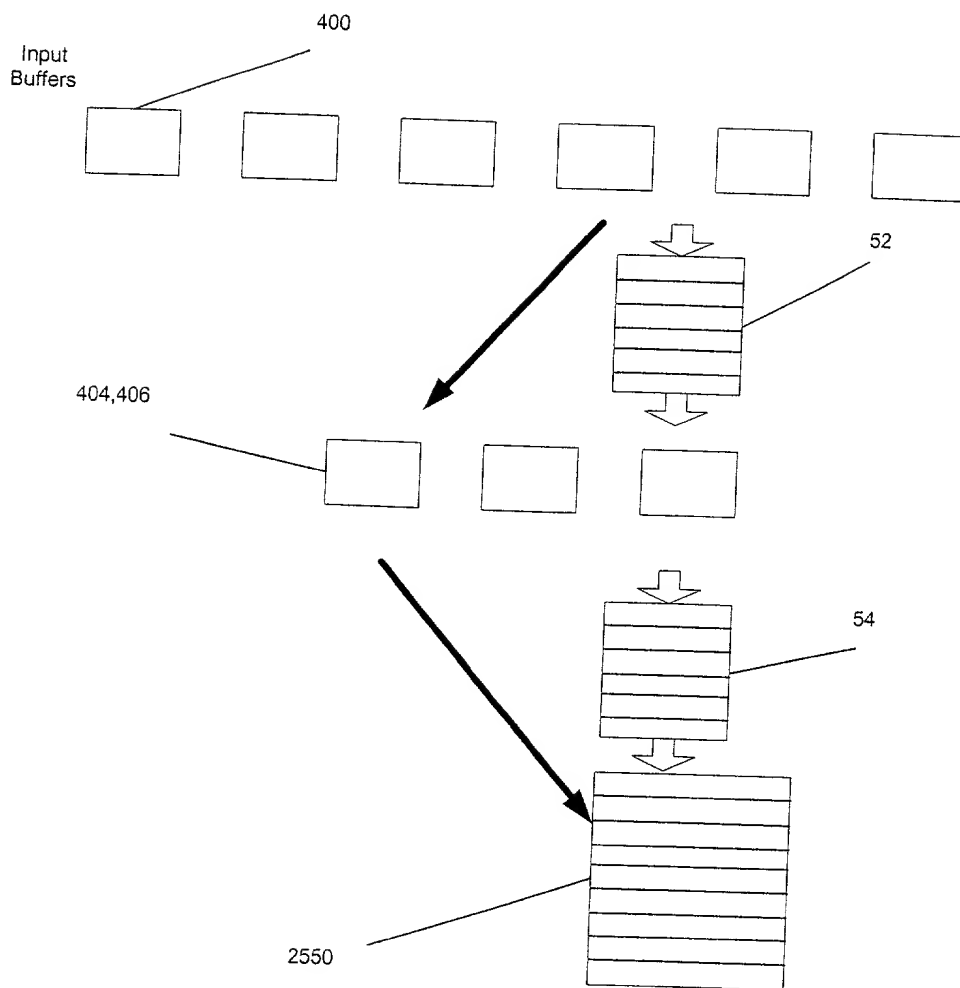


Figure 25

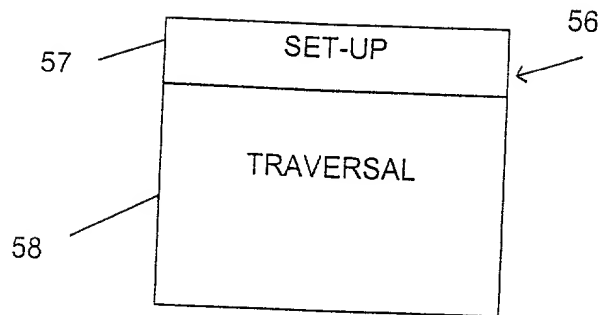


Figure 25B



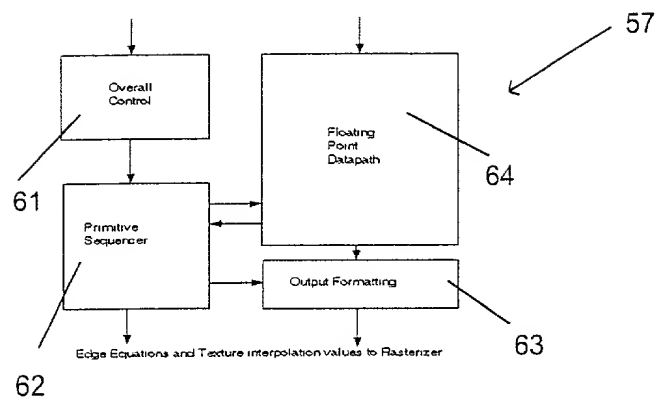


Figure 26

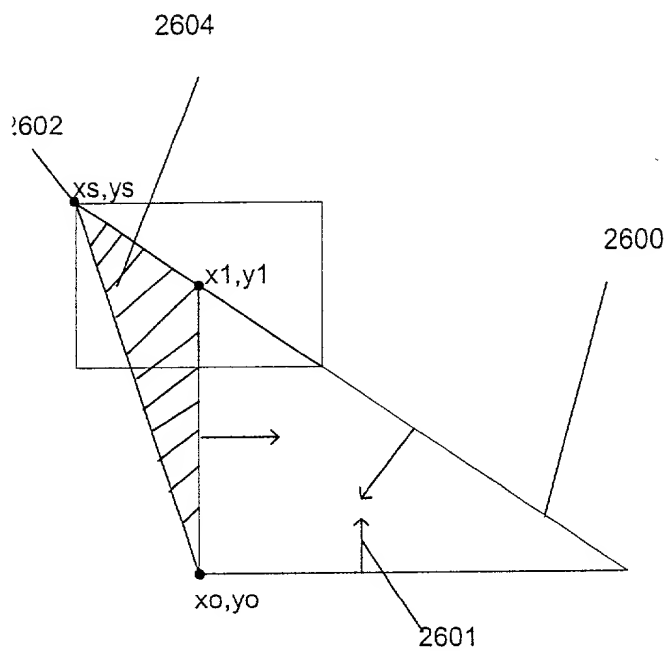


Figure 26A

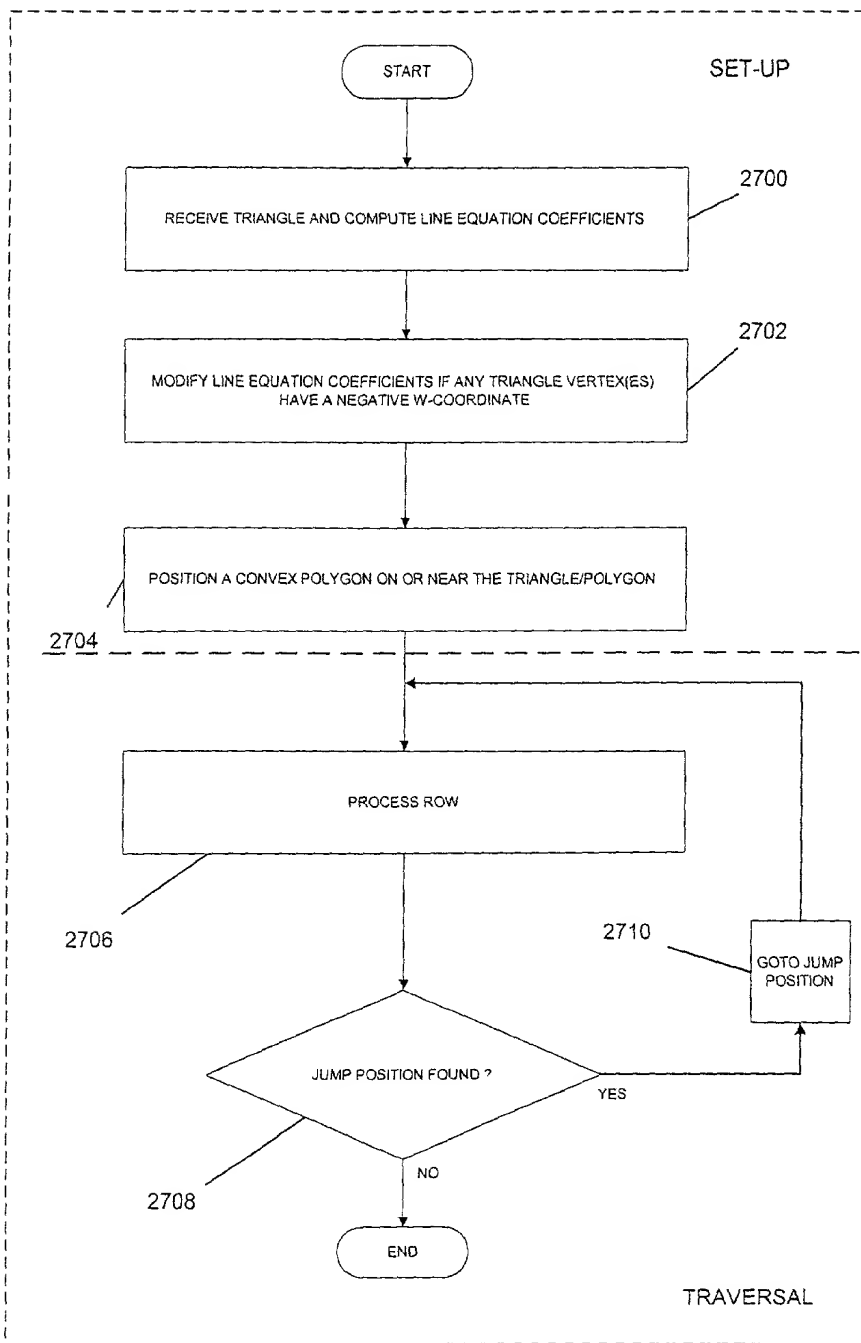


Figure 27

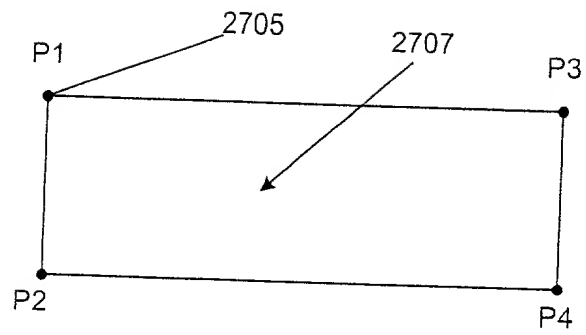


Figure 27A

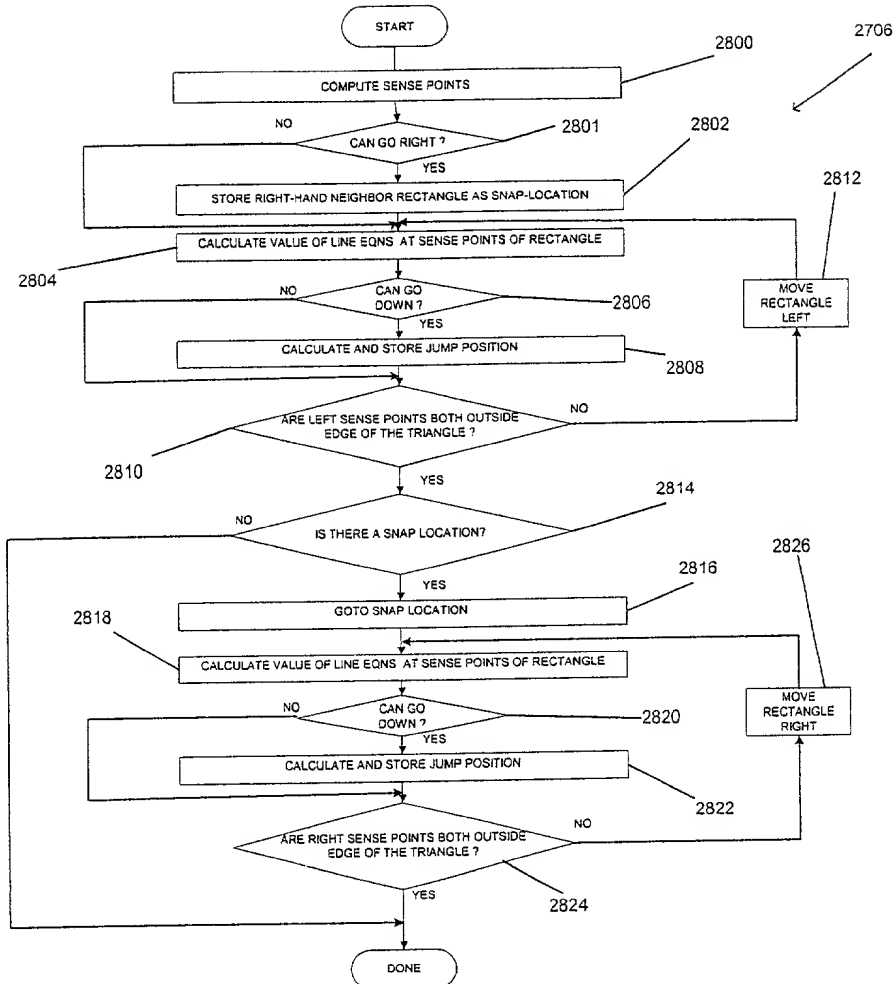


Figure 28

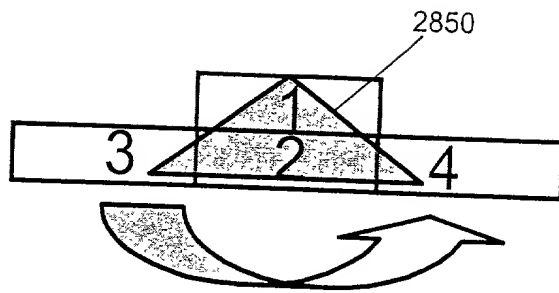


Figure 28A

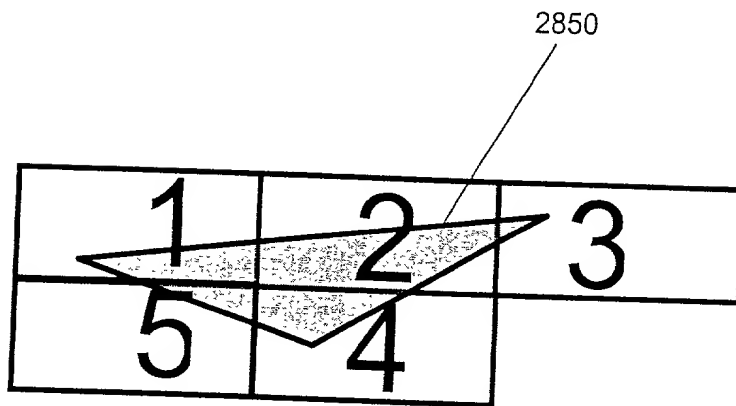


Figure 28B

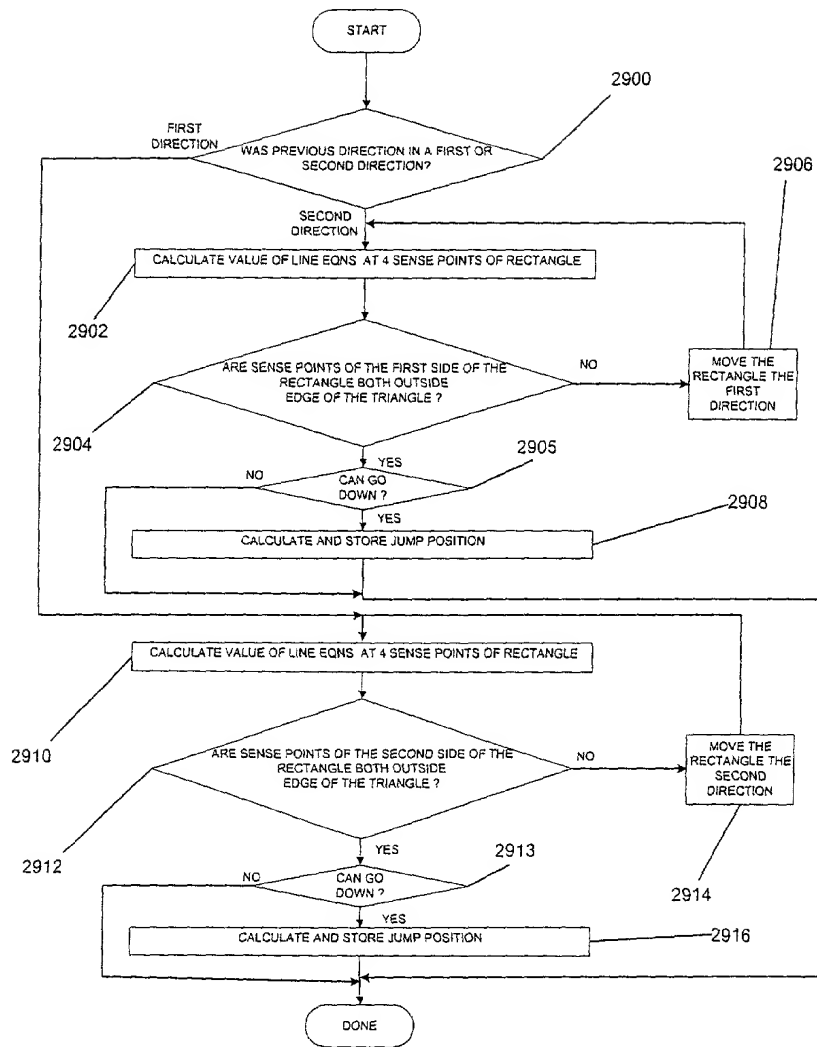
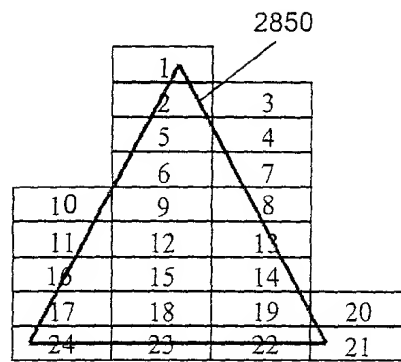


Figure 29

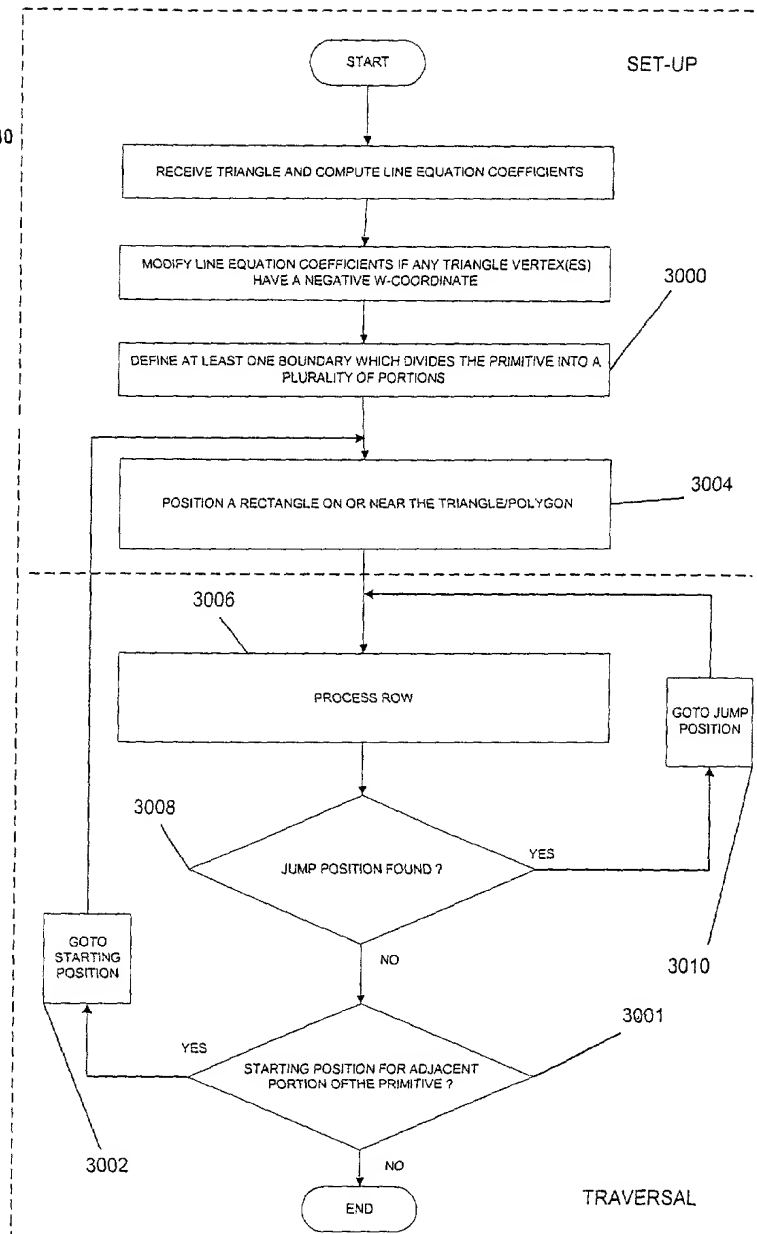


*Boustrophedonic Footprint Sequence over a Triangle*

**Figure 29A**

Patented 2006

Figure 30

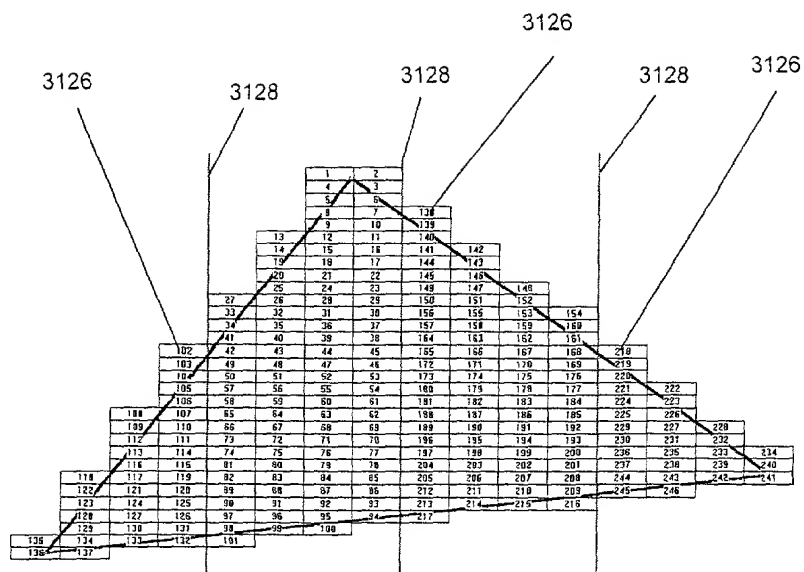




```
graph TD
    START([START]) --> D1{WAS PREVIOUS MOVEMENT IN A FIRST OR SECOND DIRECTION?}
    D1 -- FIRST DIRECTION --> D2{IS RECT PAST LIMIT?}
    D1 -- SECOND DIRECTION --> P1[CALCULATE VALUE OF LINE EQNS AT SENSE POINTS OF RECTANGLE]
    P1 --> D3{ARE SENSE POINTS OF THE FIRST SIDE OF THE RECTANGLE BOTH OUTSIDE EDGE OF THE TRIANGLE?}
    D3 -- NO --> P2[MOVE THE RECTANGLE THE FIRST DIRECTION]
    D3 -- YES --> D4{CAN GO DOWN?}
    D4 -- NO --> D2
    D4 -- YES --> P3[CALCULATE AND STORE JUMP POSITION]
    P3 --> P4[CALCULATE VALUE OF LINE EQNS AT SENSE POINTS OF RECTANGLE]
    P4 --> D5{ARE SENSE POINTS OF THE SECOND SIDE OF THE RECTANGLE BOTH OUTSIDE EDGE OF THE TRIANGLE?}
    D5 -- NO --> P5[MOVE THE RECTANGLE THE SECOND DIRECTION]
    D5 -- YES --> D6{CAN GO DOWN?}
    D6 -- NO --> D2
    D6 -- YES --> P6[CALCULATE AND STORE JUMP POSITION]
    P6 --> D7{IS RECT PAST LIMIT?}
    D7 -- YES --> P2
    D7 -- NO --> D2
    D2 -- YES --> P7[STORE STARTING POSITION]
    P7 --> D4
    P7 --> D6
    P7 --> D7
    P7 --> DONE([DONE])
    D2 -- NO --> P1
    D2 -- NO --> P4
    D2 -- NO --> P5
    D2 -- NO --> P6
```

The flowchart illustrates the second embodiment of the method for determining the position of a rectangle. It begins with a 'START' terminal, leading to a decision diamond: 'WAS PREVIOUS MOVEMENT IN A FIRST OR SECOND DIRECTION?'. If the answer is 'FIRST DIRECTION', it proceeds to a decision diamond: 'IS RECT PAST LIMIT?'. If 'YES', it goes to a process box 'STORE STARTING POSITION' (labeled 3119), which then branches to decision diamonds 'CAN GO DOWN?' (labeled 3118) and 'CAN GO DOWN?' (labeled 3120). If 'NO' at either, it goes to 'MOVE THE RECTANGLE THE FIRST DIRECTION' (labeled 3119) and then to 'IS RECT PAST LIMIT?'. If 'YES' at 'IS RECT PAST LIMIT?', it goes to 'STORE STARTING POSITION'. If 'NO' at 'IS RECT PAST LIMIT?', it goes to 'CALCULATE VALUE OF LINE EQNS AT SENSE POINTS OF RECTANGLE' (labeled 3118). If the answer is 'SECOND DIRECTION', it goes directly to 'CALCULATE VALUE OF LINE EQNS AT SENSE POINTS OF RECTANGLE'. This process leads to a decision diamond: 'ARE SENSE POINTS OF THE FIRST SIDE OF THE RECTANGLE BOTH OUTSIDE EDGE OF THE TRIANGLE?'. If 'NO', it goes to 'MOVE THE RECTANGLE THE FIRST DIRECTION'. If 'YES', it goes to a decision diamond: 'CAN GO DOWN?'. If 'NO', it goes to 'IS RECT PAST LIMIT?'. If 'YES', it goes to 'CALCULATE AND STORE JUMP POSITION', which then leads to 'CALCULATE VALUE OF LINE EQNS AT SENSE POINTS OF RECTANGLE'. This process leads to a decision diamond: 'ARE SENSE POINTS OF THE SECOND SIDE OF THE RECTANGLE BOTH OUTSIDE EDGE OF THE TRIANGLE?'. If 'NO', it goes to 'MOVE THE RECTANGLE THE SECOND DIRECTION'. If 'YES', it goes to a decision diamond: 'CAN GO DOWN?'. If 'NO', it goes to 'IS RECT PAST LIMIT?'. If 'YES', it goes to 'CALCULATE AND STORE JUMP POSITION', which then leads to 'CALCULATE VALUE OF LINE EQNS AT SENSE POINTS OF RECTANGLE'. This process leads to a decision diamond: 'IS RECT PAST LIMIT?'. If 'YES', it goes to 'STORE STARTING POSITION'. If 'NO', it goes to 'IS RECT PAST LIMIT?'. If 'YES' at 'IS RECT PAST LIMIT?', it goes to 'STORE STARTING POSITION'. If 'NO' at 'IS RECT PAST LIMIT?', it goes to 'CALCULATE VALUE OF LINE EQNS AT SENSE POINTS OF RECTANGLE'. The 'STORE STARTING POSITION' box (labeled 3121) branches to decision diamonds 'CAN GO DOWN?' (labeled 3118) and 'CAN GO DOWN?' (labeled 3120). If 'NO' at either, it goes to 'MOVE THE RECTANGLE THE FIRST DIRECTION' (labeled 3119) and then to 'IS RECT PAST LIMIT?'. If 'YES' at 'IS RECT PAST LIMIT?', it goes to 'STORE STARTING POSITION'. If 'NO' at 'IS RECT PAST LIMIT?', it goes to 'CALCULATE VALUE OF LINE EQNS AT SENSE POINTS OF RECTANGLE'. The flowchart ends with a 'DONE' terminal.

NVIDP010/P000127 V5.0



Swaths: 1-101, then 102-137, then 138-217, then 218-246

Figure 31A

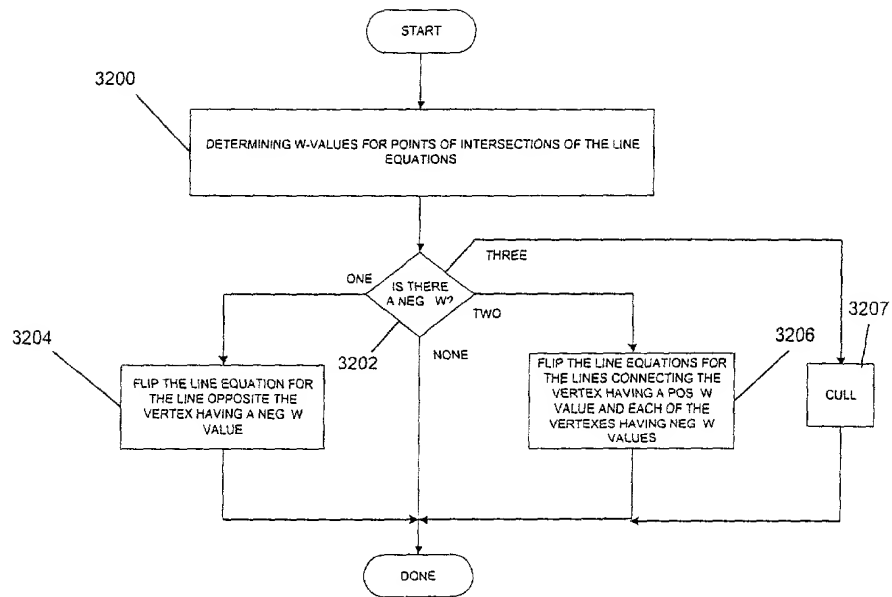


Figure 32

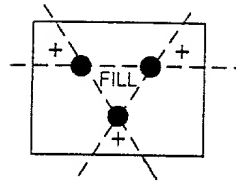


Figure 32A

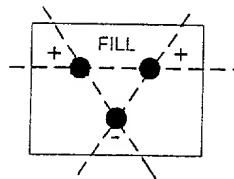


Figure 32B

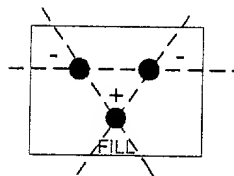


Figure 32C